THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

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WESTERN CAROLINIAN,

CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A Ghost Outwitted.—A short time ago a joke too good not to be narrated, was played upon a jolly old worthy at one of our inns, in the town of ——. This scion, one of the Bacchanalian school, be it understood, laid siege to the bottle and barrel for several days. Some of his red-nosed companions being aware of the circumstance, and thinking that he was doing it rather too hard, agreed upon trying an experiment to frighten him into a more sober way. Next night being fixed upon for the joke, away they went to the inn described, and there they found his worship in a back parlor, quite intoxicated, and fast asleep. While in this apparently happy state, he was taken and placed full length side of the coffin, which had been procured for the job. Having slept in this receptacle for the dead for some three or four hours, he awoke, and upon raising himself up, he gazed about him, first on one side of the coffin and then on the other, muttering to himself, as he viewed the melancholy piece of furniture, "Where am I? Where have I gotten to?" Whilst in the act of saying so, a tall portly-looking figure, shrouded in a white sheet, walked from a large cupboard, and on marching up to the box, faintly whispered, "You are dead."—"Dead," said the disciple of Bacchus, fixing his eyes steadfastly upon the object before him: "Aye, an' hoo lang hae I been dead?" "A week," answered the ghost. "An' are ye dead, too?"—"Yes [illegible] lang hae ye been dead, I say?" "A fortnight," said the ghost. "Here, then, lad," responded the interrogator (putting his hand in his pocket,) "ye ken this place better than I do, bring us twa bottles o'yill." This was too good for the ghost, and before he could well get out of the room, he burst into an immoderate fit of laughter.—*Glasgow paper.*

From the Picayune.

A PRAIRIE ON FIRE.

While some of our party were digging into the sand near the edge of the stream with the hope of finding water more fresh, and others were enjoying the luxury of a bath, a loud report as of a cannon was heard in the direction of the camp, and a dark smoke was seen suddenly to arise. "An Indian attack!" was the startling cry on all sides, [illegible] instantly we commenced saddling on our [illegible] as we and bridling our horses. One by one, as [illegible] supposed could get ready, we started off for wh[illegible] neared the was a scene of engagement. As we [illegible] ent that the camping ground it became plainly [illegible] When within prairie was on fire in all directio[illegible] which cut off the a mile of the steep decl[illegible], the bright flames prairie above from the [illegible] the dry cedars, and a were seen flashing [illegible] smoke arising above all gave dense volume of [illegible] the scene. a painful subling nearer we were met by some of On appro[illegible]. They stated that the high grass our comm[illegible] had caught fire by accident, that of the the waggons had been consumed, and mag them the commissioner's, which contained only our trunks but a large number of cartridges. The explosion of these we had mistaken for the report of our cannon.

We dashed ahead with the hope of rendering assistance to our companions, but before we could [illegible] the place of the steep and rugged hill the fire was dashing down with frightful rapidity, leaping and flashing across the gullies and roaring in the deep and yawning chasms with the wild and appalling tones of a tornado. Ever and anon, as the flames would strike the dry and craggy tops of the cedars, a report as of a musket would be heard, and in such quick succession did these reports follow [illegible]ch other that I can liken them to nothing save [illegible] regular discharge of infantry.

[illegible] blowing fresh from the west when [illegible], carrying the flames with [illegible] over the very ground on [illegible] had travelled during the day. The wind [illegible] with the sun, and now the fire began to spread slowly in the other direction. The passage by which we had descended was cut off by the flames, and night found our party still in the valley unable to find any other route to the table land above. Our situation was a dangerous one too; for had the wind sprung up and veered into the east, with such velocity did the flames spread we should have found much difficulty in escaping.

About nine o'clock I was fortunate enough to meet with some of our men who directed to me a passage up the ascent. It should be remarked here that our party who had started from the river by this time were scattered in every direction, each man endeavoring to find his way to our camp by his own road. Fortunately the fire had been checked in a western direction by the peculiar formation of the ground, and by the wind.

Worn down by fatigue, hungry, and almost choked with thirst, I laid down upon the blackened ground that night; but it was long before sleep visited my eyelids. A broad sheet of flame miles in width could still be seen in the east, lighting up the heavens with a bright glow, while the subdued yet deep roar of the element was plainly heard as it sped on with the wings of lightning across the praries. In the valley far below us the flames were flashing and leaping about among the dry cedars, resembling a magnificent display of fireworks—the combination forming a scene of grandeur and sublimity it is imposibile to describe.

THE WINDS.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

I.

Ye winds, ye unseen currents of the air,
Softly ye played, a few brief hours ago:
Ye bore the murmuring bee; ye tossed the hair
O'er maiden cheeks, that took a fresher glow;
Ye rolled the round white cloud through depths of blue;
Ye shook from shaded flowers the lingering dew;
Before you the catalpa's blossoms flew—
Light blossoms, dropping on the grass like snow.

II.

How are ye changed! Ye take the cataract's sound;
Ye take the whirlpool's fury, and its might;
The mountain shudders as ye sweep the ground;
The valley woods lie prone beneath your flight.
The clouds before you shoot like eagles past;
The homes of men are rocking in your blast;
Ye lift the roofs like autumn leaves, and cast,
Skyward, the whirling fragments out of sight.

III.

The weary fowls of heaven make wing in vain,
To 'scape your wrath; ye seize and dash them dead.
Against the earth ye drive the roaring rain;
The harvest-field becomes a river's bed;
And torrents tumble from the hills around,
Plains turn to lakes, and villages are drowned,
And wailing voices, midst the tempest's sound,
Rise, as the rushing waters swell and spread.

IV.

Ye dart upon the deep, and straight is heard
A wilder roar, and men grow pale, and pray;
Ye fling its floods around you, as a bird
Flings o'er his shivering plumes the fountain's spray.
See! to the breaking mast the sailor clings;
Ye scoop the ocean to its briny springs,
And take the mountain billow on your wings,
And pile the wreck of navies round the bay.

V.

Why rage ye thus?—no strife for liberty
Has made you mad; no tyrant, strong through fear,
Has chained your pinions till ye wrenched them free,
And rushed into the unmeasured atmosphere:
For ye were born in freedom where ye blow,
Free o'er the mighty deep to come and go;
Earth's solemn woods were your's, her wastes of snow,
Her isles where summer blossoms all the year.

VI.

O ye wild winds! a mightier Power than yours
In chains upon the shores of Europe lies;
The sceptered throng, whose fetters he endures,
Watch his mute throes with terror in their eyes:
And armed warriors all around him stand,
And, as he struggles, tighten every band,
And lift the heavy spear with threatening hand,
To pierce the victim, should he strive to rise.

Yet oh! when that wronged spirit of our race
Shall break, as soon he must, his long-worn chains,
And leap in freedom from his prison-place,
Lord of his ancient hills and fruitful plains,
Let him not rise, like these mad winds of air,
To waste the loveliness that time could spare,
To fill the earth with wo, and blot her fair
Unconscious breast with blood from human veins.

VIII.

But may he, like the Spring-time, come abroad,
Who crumbles winter's gyves with gentle might,
When in the genial breeze, the breath of God,
Come spouting up the unsealed springs to light;
Flowers start from their dark prisons at his feet:
The woods, long dumb, awake to hymnings sweet;
All morn and eve, whose glimmerings almost meet,
Crowd back to narrow bounds the ancient night.

From the Foreign Quarterly Review.

PERILOUS POSITION OF ST. PETERSBURG.

It is melancholy to contemplate the constant danger in which this brilliant capitol is placed. If Mr. Lohl's picture is not over charged, the occurrence of a strong westerly wind and high water, just at the breaking up of the ice, would at any time suffice to occasion an inundation sufficient to drown the whole population and to convert the entire city with all its sumptuous palaces into a chaotic mass of ruin. The Gulf of Finland runs to a point as it approaches the mouth of the Neva, where the most violent gales are always those from the west so that the mass of waters, on such occasions, is always forcibly impelled towards the city. The island forming the delta of the Neva, on which St. Petersburg stands, is extremely low and flat, and the highest point in the city is probably not more than twelve or fourteen feet, is therefore enough to place all St. Petersburg under water, and a rise of thirty feet is enough to drown almost every human being in the place. The poor inhabitants are, therefore, in constant danger of destruction and can never be certain that the whole 60,000 of them may not, within the next twenty-four hours be washed out of their houses like so many drowned rats. To say the truth, the subject ought hardly to be spoken of with levity, for the danger is too imminent, and the reflection often makes many hearts quake in St. Petersburg. The only hope of this apparently doomed city, is, that the three circumstances may never occur simultaneously, viz: high water, the breaking up the ice, and a gale of wind from the west. There are so many points of the compass for the wind to choose among, that it would seem perverse in the extreme to select the west at so critical a moment; nevertheless the wind does not blow often from the west during spring, and the ice floating in the Neva, and the Gulf of Finland is of a bulk amply sufficient to oppose a formidable obstacle to the water in the upper part of the river. Had the ancient sages of Ohkta kept meteorological records, one might perhaps be able to calculate how often in a thousand years, such a flood as we are here supposing might be likely to occur. As it is, the world need not be at all surprised to read in the newspapers one of these days that St. Petersburg, after rising like a bright meteor from the bogs of Finland, has suddenly been extinguished in them like a will-o-the-wisp. May Heaven protect the city.

Law is like an eel trap, very easy to get *into* but very difficult to get *out of*.

"Let not a stone tell where I lie," as the thief said when he hid behind a rock from the constable.

From the New York Standard.

THE PRIDE AND THE MISERY OF ENGLAND.

The situation of England, notwithstanding all her pride of character, is deplorable in the deepest degree. By the advices recently received, the melancholy fact is incontestibly established, that suffering and grinding poverty are the common allotments of millions of the operative portion of her population, who are crushed to the earth, beneath a load of woes, and presenting a spectacle of penury and distress, at which the inmost heart of humanity must weep. These accumulated miseries have been recently greatly aggravated by the sudden suspension of the business of a large number of the manufacturing establishments of her several towns and cities, which by throwing thousands out of employments that afforded them the means of living, has reduced them and their families to a state of almost complete starvation, or so near to it, that public sympathy and succor are invoked, to avert, if possible, so direful a catastrophe.

The *glory* of England, that has been the subject of such repeated and fulsome eulogy, and which glitters so gorgeously in the character of her conquests and her unprovoked wars in Egypt, India and China, and is reflected in the magnificence of her monarchy, her nobility and gentry—when seen through the medium of truth and reason, are robbed of the brightness of their brilliancy by the sufferings they produce, and dimmed by the tears of the millions, which they cause to flow—England now presents the picture of a people, suffering for the support of the glory, past, present and prospective, with which her rulers have afflicted the masses of the nation.

There, on the one hand we see the visions of military and naval glory and grandeur, which haunt the eyes and the hearts of the rulers, and light up the lurid fires of an unquenchable ambition to make the subjugated world bow before her arms and crouch beneath her sceptred might—and on the other we behold a depressed and almost broken hearted people sinking into the most hopeless despondency, and driven nearly to despair by the oppression and want they are compelled to suffer, to keep up and maintain those very establishments which, like sunbeams, dazzle the eyes of an admiring world without, but which entail relentless misery and inexorable woe upon the poor and down trodden people within. The *glory* of England, purchased as it is by the blood and sweat, the distress and destitution of the millions who labor, becomes for this very cause her greatest *shame*. It ought to be the pride and glory of the rulers of every realm, to so manage the affairs of Government, and so to direct the expenditure of her monetary resources, as to make the largest portion of her people happy. Government is instituted for the protection of the weak and powerless, as well as for the support of those who govern, and the duty of allegiance and obedience on the protection, and succor from distress on the other.

But the authorities of Great Britain have been inattentive to this paramount duty to their people. They have given them taxation and oppression for their allegiance and fidelity. In the first place, it has been the presiding policy of England to protect her landed and agricultural interests, by means of her corn laws which go to exclude every article of breadstuff from abroad, unless loaded with so onerous a duty, as to render them equal in price to the produce of her own soil; and thus reducing the price paid to the foreign shipper of those articles so low, as to amount generally to the prohibition—and preventing the transmission of these articles to them. In this way they assess a rich revenue on the food that their people require for the support of their lives—imposing a heavy tax on the poor for the bread they eat, for the twofold purpose of supporting their expensive Government, their immense fleets and armies, and for sustaining the large landed proprietors in their pride and wealth. Now, from these sources spring, as from an infected fountain, the woes and the wants of the millions of England—and these can only be alleviated by a radical change in the policy of the Government. For by this suicidal policy, the people are deprived of both employment and bread. If the rulers of England have a heart to care for their subjects, they will then proceed to enact measures of relief; some of which it appears have already enlisted the attention of her Parliament, provoked by the sight of the sufferings that surround them.

These measures of relief, however, to be effectual, must be far more thorough and radical, than have as yet been suggested. They must consist in the entire repeal of, or a very extensive amelioration in the character of her corn laws, so as to greatly reduce the price of bread by the admission of foreign grain and flour almost free of duty. This would enable this country to ship to England immense quantities of bread stuffs at greatly reduced prices—for which manufactured British goods would be received in return. This interchange or barter of commodities would create a demand for her manufactures, that would soon set all the looms and work shops of her manufacturing towns in motion, and by furnishing employment to the ten of thousands of her poor, furnish them also with supplies of bread. The present prohibitory system of England, can *never* accomplish this. The rulers of England must also greatly reduce the enormous cost of their monarchical establishment and the Queen herself, if humanity is a virtue she possesses, must set the example. The Government must be made more simple and less expensive. The foolish foreign wars, for the sake of conquest, or for the punishment of disobedience of eastern nations must be abandoned. The fleets and armies must be greatly reduced—hosts of useless officers must be dismissed—thousands of rich and noble pensioners must be striken from the roll—and moderation must take the place of the boundless extravagance that has for ages been indulged. Then and then alone, can the rulers of England hope to see their people employed, and prosperous and happy—and then alone will the suffering and sorrow, want and misery that pervade the ranks of the millions of English operatives, be fully and finally removed.

Text: "*Owe no man any thing.*"—Keep out of debt. Avoid it as you would war, pestilence and famine. Shun it as you would the devil. Hate it with a perfect hatred. Abhor it with an entire and absolute abhorrence. Dig potatoes—lay stone walls—peddle in tin ware—do anything that is honest and useful, rather than run in debt. As you value comfort, quiet, independence, keep out of debt. As you value good digestion; a healthy appetite; a placid temper; a smooth pillow, sweet sleep, pleasant dreams, and happy walkings, keep out of debt. Debt is the hardest of all task masters, the cruellest of all oppressors. It is a mill stone about the neck. It is an incubus on the heart. It spreads a cloud over the whole firmament of a man's being. It eclipses the sight, blots out the stars; it dims and defaces the beautiful blue of the sky. It breaks up the harmony of nature, and turns to dissonance all the voices of its melody. It furrows the forehead with premature wrinkles, it plucks the eye of its light, it drags all nobleness and kingliness out of the port and bearing of a man. It takes the joy out of his laugh, and all the stateliness and freedom out of his walk.—Pass by it as you would pass by a leper, or one smitten by the plague. Touch it not. Taste not of its fruits, for it shall turn to bitterness and ashes on your lips.

Finally, we say, to each and all, but we speak especially to you young men, *keep out of debt.*

A Singular Story.—The Concord N. H. Statesman of Friday publishes a most singular deposition, taken before a justice of the peace at Grafton, in that State. Hazen Whitcher and David M. Norris depose that on the night of June 19, they were watching at the death bed of their neighbor, Samuel Mann, of North Benton. He had been in a dying state for several days, but appeared to have perfect possession of his senses. After the house was still, while Mr. Whitcher was standing at the foot of the bed close to the open window, and Mr. Norris was sitting south of the bed some four or five paces from the head, on the west side of the room, and the candle standing on the mantle, over the fire place, we both distinctly heard a groan. We are both positive it could not come from the sick man, nor the bed whereon he was, nor from another room. It was a deep, lengthened groan, and startled us both.

Mr. Whitcher stepped to the fire place to get the light, to see what the noise came from, or what caused it. As he took the light and turned around toward the bed, we both saw the room lighted up all at once, with an unearthly crimson coloured light. It almost extinguished the light of the candle, so that its light was very feeble, apparently almost out; and immediately we both saw a strange looking man standing between us and the bed, looking apparently at Mr. Mann, his dress we cannot describe, his whole face we did not see. His clothes were dark, but we cannot give the fashion or make, nor say whether he had on boots, or shoes, or hat, or not.

We were both transfixed—both stood there side by side, as Norris had risen up, Whitcher still holding the candle in his hand and no fire in the fire-place at least none that gave any light, and us, and his face toward Mr. Mann, Mr. Mann appeared much excited and agitated; he rolled on the bed, and threw his arms about and opened his eyes wide, appeared frightened and to gaze upon the apparition, then he tried to cover up his head.

The sick man then declared that he had forty years previously assisted his employer in murdering a man and making away with his body. He mentioned the name of Edwards, but in what connection the deponents cannot say.

He called no other name, and we may be mistaken in this name, but think we are not. He then sunk down, and after turning over once or twice, and throwing his arms about, groaned and died. We know we were frightened, and could not speak, or did not, nor did the stranger, and as soon as Mann had finished confessing, and was dying away, he (the stranger) was gone. How he got in or out, we know not: one door was open, but we did not see him come in or go out, nor can we believe that he did.

The editor of the Statesman, in connection with the affidavit, tells the following story:

About forty or forty five years since, a man by the name of Hodgdon was working in Landaff, N. H., as a joiner. The last season he was there he finished off a house for Jonathan Noyes, and made his home with Mr. Noyes during the time. He lent Noyes some two or three hundred dollars in money, so that when the house was completed, Noyes was indebted to him about four hundred dollars, for labor and money. When Noyes' house was finished, he went to work upon a house for Mr. John Gross, in the vicinity, his clothes and part of his tools still remaining at Noyes' house.

He left Gross' house one evening to go up to Mr. Noyes', and was never seen after that time. Some little excitement existed there at the time respecting his mysterious disappearance, but as he was a stranger, in a measure, it was said he had absconded, and Noyes soon after pretended to have received a letter from somewhere in New York, requesting him to sell Hodgdon's tools and send the money on to him, which he accordingly did—but whether the proceeds went to New York or any where is not known. The excitement, however, soon died away, and nothing more was said or thought about it, until this death-bed confession brought the mystery to light.

Noyes died a few days since, and on his death bed, intimated that he had something to disclose before he could die in peace, but Mann went a day or two before his death, and spent a whole day with him, and nothing more was said about divulging any thing, and he expired apparently in the greatest mental agony and under horrible remorse of conscience, frequently exclaiming O God! forgive me that one sin. The Edwards to whom it is supposed Mann referred, and who, many now suppose, was accessary to the murder, is now living, and has been partially deranged at times ever since, as well as Mann.

A school boy, asked to translate the axiom *Poeta nascitur non fit*, rendered it after the following literal fashion: "A man born a poet is fit for nothing else."

The best rules to form a young man, are; to talk little, to hear much, to reflect alone upon what is passed in company, to distrust one's own opinions and value those of others that deserve it.

A queer fellow reprimanded his friend for speaking severely of bustles, because, he said, it was slandering the ladies behind their backs.—*Boston Post.*

A Bashful Man.—The following police report from a Dublin paper, is done up in a style of excellence that shows the author, when writing it, knew what he was about:

Our College street police court was yesterday enlivened by the following somewhat whimsical case:—A tall, athletic gentleman, connected with one of the learned professions, was brought by two constables of the E. division, in company with some of his friends, before their worships and charged with having outraged public decency by having committed his lusty frame to the waves which "gently swell and softly flow" upon the strand of Kingstown. Now, the generous minded 158 had not the slightest objection that Mr. H. should pursue the healthful exercise of bathing or swimming from the "morn to dewy eve," provided that he did so in some sequestered cove, unexposed to public view; but had a decided objection to his exhibiting himself within the observance of Kingstown's modest maids, and with this grave offence he now appeared to charge him.

The prisoner denied the accusation altogether. He had been very particular he said, in selecting a secluded nook; but the fact was, that the confounded constables, not content with worrying her majesty's liege subjects upon terra firma, pursued and persecuted them even to the "free unbounded ocean."

Magistrate.—"But, sir, the constable was perfectly right in apprehending you, if he conceived you were outraging public decency."

Prisoner.—"How could he conceive so?—Ah, sir, "conception is a blessing"—but not as a police constable conceives. [Laughter.] I am a peculiarly bashful man—modest even to a fault; and I do assure you, sir, that I am the last man in the world that would outrage decency, either publicly or privately. Had I seen a lady coming I do verily believe that, like the heroic youth who did the same in the waters of the Ohio, I also would have drowned myself, and died in the cause of extreme delicacy on the instant. [Great laughter.]

Magistrate.—"It would be a little too much to expect you to go to such lengths; but you might have selected some retired locality."

Prisoner.—And so I did, your worship and so I did. Come down with me now on the train, (I'll pay your fare) and judge for yourself. Why, Zimmerman might have written upon solitude on the book where I sprang into the deep. It is really too hard that a gentleman cannot refresh himself with a tumble into the salt sea without being molested by those greatest enemies of the human race, the police, the police. Ah, my beautiful Naples! how often have I stood in the pellucid waters of thy enchanting bay—unencumbered by habiliments of any sort—abandoning myself to the easy and graceful movements of unfettered nature, and nobody there found fault with me, or sought to infringe [illegible] liberty."

[illegible] Bulweric, when he was interrupted by the magistrate, who told him that they would not enforce the penalty this time, if he would promise never again to offend in a similar manner.

Prisoner.—"The next time I bathe, your worships, it shall be in a little creek on the Wicklow shore, where I verily believe three people have not been since the flood." [Laughter.]

The prisoner then bowed gracefully and left the office.

FEDERAL DECEPTION.

By the Federal Tariff bill which has passed the House, coarse printed calicoes are valued at THIRTY CENTS PER YARD, which cost only SEVEN AND A HALF CENTS per yard, and on this false, arbitrary and iniquitous valuation they impose a tax of *thirty per cent*, by which the poor are taxed ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY per cent., or four times as high as the rich. This is the grossest injustice that the mind is capable of conceiving.—*Chillicothe Adv.*

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

FACT NO. I.

Take the period of sixteen years from 1821 to 1841, (both inclusive) the first eight of which were years of high tariffs, and the last eight of which were years of (comparatively) free trade.

During the first eight years, our total exports were $469,198,564, being at the rate of an annual average of about $58,000,000.

During the last eight years, our total exports were $768,322,362, being at the rate of an annual average of $960,000,000.

The annual average of increase is $38,000,000, being vastly greater than the increase of our population during the same time.

The great and ruling law of trade is, that imports and exports in any considerable period of time must balance each other in value, and if importation is destroyed or checked by high duties, exportation suffers in the same ratio, and with it, all those branches of industry, connected with the production of articles of export.

FACT NO. II.

Take the period of twenty years from 1821 to 1840, (both inclusive) and compare the first 12 with the last eight, so far as trade with the British empire (including all its dependencies) is concerned.

From 1821 to 1832, (both inclusive,) our total exports to the British dominions were $483,146,913, and our total imports from the British dominions were $459,626,422; showing an excess of exports of about $12,000,000.

From 1833 to 1840, (both inclusive,) our total exports to the same dominions were $473,132,871 and our total imports from the same dominions were $459,807,395, showing an excess of exports about $13,000,000.

Thus then, with respect to our trade with that nation, with which we trade the most, the free trade years show a balance of trade in our favor, and the high tarid years a balance of trade against us.

Undoubtedly importations are greater under free trade, and so also are exportations. The balance is always preserved, and high duties only direct industry from one channel to another and less profitable channels.

FACT NO. III.

From 1821 to 1832, (both inclusive) being the

same high tariff period, our total exports of specie were $84 488,411, and our total imports were $81 328,094: showing a loss of specie of about $3.000,000.

From 1833 to 1841 (both inclusive,) our total exports of specie were $50,105 202 and our total imports were $99.143.416; showing a gain of specie of about $49,000,000.

What then becomes of the dogmas, that free trade drains a country of its specie, and that high duties enable a country to retain its specie? The authentic statistics of our commerce for the last twenty years demonstrate its falsity, beyond all possibility of mistake.—*Age.*

The "roast beef" of Whiggery.—The Whig leaders in 1840, promised the people if Harrison was elected "two dollars a day and roast beef." The "two dollars a day" have not been heard of since; but the "roast beef" was served up at the dinner lately given to Mr. *Clay* at Lexington, Ky. The Whig paper there announces with a great flourish, that the party imported from England a "*white virgin heifer*" for the Clay feast. Fine doings, this! Common American beef was not good enough for Mr. Clay's Whig stomach; he must have "a white virgin heifer" of British blood. This shows the bent of Mr. Clay's affections: he wants to force our farmers to buy the goods of American manufacturers; but when beef is wanted for a Whig feast, the American farmer is overlooked, and "a white virgin heifer" imported from England.—*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.*

MR. WISE'S SPEECH.

We may as well say that of our own motion we should hardly thought of giving circulation to this speech. We were requested to do so, and having nothing particular to urge against, there it is. In truth it deserves publication. It is a fine and forcible specimen of the Fish-market order of eloquence, and as that style is evidently destined to become the prevailing one in this country, it is highly proper that carefully chosen models should be presented to the rising generation for their study and imitation.

Mr. Adams' assault upon Mr. Wise was not made upon him by name—he called up an imaginary personage, whom he designated as "a demon of hell," and upon *him* he poured out the vials of his wrath, drenching the House with a storm of rhetorical brimstone. Mr. Wise had evidently studied "ancient Pistol," and rose ready to exclaim with that worthy—"all hell shall stir for this." The provocation was great—to be de humanized and transmogrified—through a tirade of two hours, before the House of Representatives, to be referred to as "the hon. member from hell"—was surely anything but agreeable to a Virginia gentleman, priding himself upon being not merely of the earth, but of the best of the earth. But did he adopt the surest means of establishing his humanity? On the contrary, he seems to have taken Mr. Adams at his word, and determined "to play the d—l with him." Even then, however, he might have remembered that Old Nick himself is not always hot and smoking "from his brimstone bed" but on one occasion at least, according to a great poet, in a mood of graceful coolness,

"Backward and forward he swished his long tail,
As a gentleman swished his cane."

Seriously, Mr. Adams' assault was its own answer—it deserved no other—it could not receive any other that would not have relieved it of something of the scorn and loathing that every decent man must at the time have felt for the speech and its author. Mr. Wise is too impatient, ever to wait who will give the first. Every attack must be fought with. He recognizes not the virtue of silence—he knows not the power of calm contempt—it is sufficient reason with him for being abusive, that he has been abused. There is a lesson of wisdom in the great Poet, which we commend to his study and quote for his benefit.

"*Gower.* Why, the enemy is loud; you heard him all night.

"*Fluellen.* If the enemy is an ass, and a fool and a prating coxcomb, is it meet, think you, that we should also, look you, be an ass, and a fool, and a prating coxcomb; in your own conscience now?"

—*Charleston Mercury.*

PIPE LAYING IN NEW ORLEANS.

A letter from New Orleans, published in the Globe, says, the election in that city will be broken, beyond a doubt. "We have already discovered enough of frauds to break it; and depend upon it, no exertion on our part will be wanting to smash it." It appears that the law of Louisiana requires that the voters shall produce at the polls a certificate of the payment of taxes. "The collector for the city of New Orleans," belonging to the federal party, says the Globe, "furnished the electioneers on his side with blank certificates of taxes paid, which were filled up to any who would vote the ticket of whiggery. In this way more illegal votes were obtained, than the majority which secured the success of the federal ticket." Should the ten representatives, returned from the city of New Orleans lose their seats, the federalists will be left in a minority in the Louisiana Legislature.

Cool.—The editor of the Portland Advertiser says, he sails into the political strife for Clay, with his "colors nailed to the mast, and his anchors down." Now we happen to understand this "nailing to the mast," having seen it done several times, by the same party, for the same candidate. But we don't exactly comprehend these "anchors down." It must be some new and terrible manœuvre! We're 'fraid! dreadfully scared! Coonskins, log cabins and hard cider barrels, defend us!—*N. Y. Plebeian.*

Astonishing.—The price of emigrant passage between New York and Buffalo is about a dollar and a half; and has been a dollar and a quarter. Between New York and Liverpool, in as fine ships as ever swam, the price is from four to five dollars. If we add the price to Cleveland and Detroit, it would not exceed a dollar. So that the people of the old world may pass from their shores four hundred miles into the interior of the new world for seven dollars. We dare say that the provisions for the voyage often cost as little as the passage; so that fifteen dollars covers the whole, and leaves a dollar for accidents. Certainly the owners of ships and tow boats must be dreaming. There is no use in calling upon past ages to come and see what is doing now. They would not believe it if they saw it.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The followers of Mr. Clay are making desperate efforts to prop up his dwindling fortunes. They shrink, however, from a Convention, and dread the rivalry of Scott. Well may they do so. Let any Whig look around here or elsewhere, and he will find many, of his own politics, disinclined to the support of Mr. Clay. They are unwilling to see their party and their principles again defeated by a gentleman, who, however brilliant his talents, can never enjoy popularity enough to reach the Presidency. How often has he been heretofore defeated? Has he not lost popularity since? Has he gained any thing by the explosion of his favorite bank and its three hundred satellite institutions, and the misery and penury entailed on the country? Will the once poor, despised settlers on the public lands now become, in thousands of instances, wealthy and influential men whose pre emptions he opposed, and whom he denounced as no better than "pirates" and "banditti"—will they, holding the balance of power in the new States, be apt to sustain him? Has his opposition to the present Administration, and his violent course in the Senate, increased his popularity? Has his proposition to strike out the veto power brightened his prospects? Can a single event, be pointed out, to show why he should run better now than in former times, when so signally and repeatedly defeated? Is there any more enthusiasm for his cause? None whatever—*Natchez Free Trader.*

VETO MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

It is with unfeigned regret that I find myself under the necessity of returning to the House of Representatives, with my objections, a bill entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports and for other purposes." Nothing can be more painful to any individual called upon to perform the chief Executive duties under our limited Constitution, than to be constrained to withhold his assent from an important measure adopted by the Legislature; yet he would neither fulfil the high purposes of his station, nor consult the true interests, or the solemn will of the People, the common constituents of both branches of the Government, by yielding his well considered, most deeply fixed, and repeatedly declared opinions on matters of great public concernment to those of a co ordinate Department, without requesting that Department seriously to re examine the subject of their difference. The exercise of some independence of judgment in regard to all acts of legislation, is plainly implied in the responsibility of approving them. At all times a duty—it becomes a peculiarly solemn and imperative one, when the subjects passed upon by Congress, happen to involve, as in the present instance, the most momentous issues to affect variously the various parts of a great country, and to have given rise in all quarters to such a conflict of opinion, as to render it impossible to conjecture, with any certainty, on which side the majority really is. Surely, if the pause for reflection, intended by the wise authors of the Constitution, by referring the subject back to Congress for reconsideration be ever expedient and necessary, it is precisely such a case as the present.

On the subject of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, in the existing state of the finances, it has been my duty to make known my settled convictions on various occasions during the present session of Congress. At the opening of the extra session, upwards of twelve months ago, sharing fully in the general hope of returning prosperity and credit, I recommended such a distribution; but that recommendation was even then expressly coupled with the condition that the duties on imports should not exceed the rate of 20 per cent provided by the Compromise act of 1833. These hopes were not a little encouraged and these views strengthened by the report of Mr. Ewing thereafter laid before Congress, in which he recommended the imposition of duties at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on all free articles, with specified exceptions, and stated, "if this measure be adopted, there will be received in the Treasury from customs, in the last quarter of the present year, (1841) $5,300,000, in all of the year 1842, about $22,500,000; and in the year 1843, after the final reduction under the act of March 2, 1833, about $20,800,000;" and adds, "it is believed that after the heavy expenditures required by the public service in the present year shall have been provided for, the revenue will accrue from that or a nearly proximate rate of duty, will be sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government, and leave a surplus to be annually applied to the gradual payment of the national debt, leaving the proceeds *of the public lands* to be disposed of as Congress shall see fit." I was most happy that Congress, at the time, seemed entirely to concur in the recommendations of the Executive, and, anticipating the correctness of the Secretary's conclusions, and in view of an actual surplus, passed the Distribution act of the 4th September last, wisely limiting its operation by two conditions, having reference, both of them, to a possible state of the Treasury, different from that which had been anticipated by the Secretary of the Treasury and to the paramount necessities of the public service.

It ordained that, "if at any time during the existence of that act, there should be an imposition of duties on imports inconsistent with the provision of the act of the 2d March, 1833, and beyond the rate of duties fixed by that act, to wit 20 per cent. on the value of such imports or any of them, then the distribution should be suspended and should continue so suspended, until that cause should be removed." By a previous clause it had, in a like spirit of wise and cautious patriotism, provided for another case in which all are even now agreed that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands should be used for the defence of the country. It was enacted that the act should continue and be in force until otherwise provided by law, unless the United States should become involved in war with any foreign power, in which event, from the commencement of hostilities, the act should be suspended until the cessation of hostilities.

Not long after the opening of the present session of Congress, the unprecedented and extraordinary difficulties that have recently embarrassed the finances of the country, began to assume a serious aspect. It soon became quite evident that the hopes under which the act of 4th September was passed, and which alone justified it in the eyes either of Congress who imposed or of the Executive who approved the first of the two conditions just recited, were not destined to be fulfilled. Upon the pressure, therefore, of the embarrassments which had thus unexpectedly arisen, it appeared to me that the course to be pursued had been clearly marked out for the Government by that act itself. The condition contemplated in it, as requiring a suspension of its operation had occurred. It became necessary, in the opinions of all, to raise the rate of duties upon imports above 20 per cent. and with a view both to provide available means to meet present exigences, and to lay the foundation for a successful negotiation of a loan, I felt it incumbent upon me to urge upon Congress to raise the duties accordingly, imposing them in a spirit of wise discrimination, for the two fold object of affording ample revenue for the government, and incidental protection to the various branches of domestic industry. I also pressed, in the most emphatic but respectful language I could employ, the necessity of making the land sales available to the Treasury as the basis of public credit.

I did not think that I could stand excused, much less justified, before the people of the United States, nor could I reconcile it to myself to recommend the imposition of additional taxes upon them, without, at the same time, urging the employment of all the legitimate means of the Government towards satisfying its wants. These opinions were communicated in advance of any definitive action of Congress on the subject either of the tariff or land sales, under a high sense of public duty, and in compliance with an express injunction of the Constitution—so that if a collision, extremely to be deprecated as such collisions always are, has seemingly arisen between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, it has assuredly not been owing to any capricious interference, or to any want of a plain and frank declaration of opinion on the part of the former. Congress differed in its views with those of the Executive, as it had undoubtly a right to do, and passed a bill virtually for a time repealing the proviso of the act of the 4th September, 1841. The bill was returned to the House in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law. With a view to prevent, if possible, an open disagreement of opinion on a point so important, I took occasion to declare that I regarded it as an indispensable pre requisite to an increase of duties above 20 per cent that the act of the 4th September should remain unrepealed in its provisions. My reasons for that opinion were elaborately set forth in the message which accompanied the return of the bill—which no constitutional majority it appears have been found for passing into a law.

The bill which is now before me proposes in its 27th section, the total repeal of one of the provisos in the act of September, and while it increases the duties above 20 per cent., directs an unconditional distribution of the land proceeds. I am therefore subjected a second time, in the period of a few days, to the necessity of either giving my approval to a measure which, in my deliberate judgment, is in conflict with great public interests, or of returning it to the House in which it originated, with my objections. With all my anxiety for the passage of a law which would replenish an exhausted Treasury, and furnish a sound and healthy encouragement to mechanical industry, I cannot consent to do so at the sacrifice of the peace and harmony of the country, and the clearest convictions of public duty.

For some of the reasons which have brought me to this conclusion, I refer to my previous Messages to Congress and briefly subjoin the following:

1. The bill unites two subjects, which so far from having any affinity to one another, are wholly incongruous in their character. It is both a revenue and an appropriation. It thus imposes on the Executive, in the first place, the necessity of either approving that which he would reject, or rejecting that which he might otherwise approve. This is a species of constraint to which the judgment of the Executive ought not in my opinion, to be subjected. But that is not my only objection to the act in its present form. The union of subjects wholly dissimilar in their character in the same bill, if it grew into a practice, would not fail to lead to consequences destructive of all wise and conscientious legislation. Various measures, each agreeable only to a small minority, might, by being thus united, and the more the greater chance of success, lead to the passing of laws, of which no single provision could, if standing alone, command a majority in its favor.

[illegible] embarrassment, requiring every dollar which it can make available, and when the Government has not only to lay additional taxes, but to borrow money to meet pressing demands, the bill proposes to give away a fruitful source of revenue—which is the same thing as raising money by loan and taxation—not to meet the wants of the Government, but for distribution, a proceeding which I must regard as highly impolitic if not unconstitutional.

A brief review of the present condition of the public finances will serve to illustrate the true condition of the Treasury and exhibit its actual necessities. On the 5th of August (Friday last,) there was in the Treasury in round numbers

		$2.150 000
Necessary to be retained to meet trust funds,	$360,000	
Interest on public debt due in October,	80,000	
To redeem Treasury notes and pay the interest,	100 000	
Land distribution, under the act of the 4th September, 1841,	640 000	
		$1 180 000
Leaving an available amount of		$970.000

The Navy Department had drawn requisitions on the Treasury, at that time, to meet debts actually due, among which are bills under protest for $1,414,000, thus leaving an actual deficit of 444,000.

There was on hand about $100 000 of unissued Treasury notes, assisted by the accruing revenue, amounting to about $150,000 per week, exclusive of receipts on unpaid bonds, to meet requisitions for the Army and the demands of the civil list.

The withdrawal of the sum of $640,000 to be distributed among the States, as soon as the statements and accounts can be made up and completed, by virtue of the provisions of the act of the 4th September last, of which nearly a moiety goes to a few States and only about $383,000 is to be divided among all the States, while it adds materially to the embarrassments of the Treasury, affords to the States no decided relief.

No immediate relief from this state of things is anticipated, unless, what would most deeply be deplored, the Government could be reconciled to the negotiation, of loans already authorized by law, at a rate of discount ruinous in itself, and calculated most seriously to affect the public credit. So great is the depression of trade, that even if the present bill were to become a law, and prove to be productive, some time would elapse before sufficient supplies would flow into the Treasury, while, in the meantime, its embarrassments would be continually augmented by the semi annual distribution of the land proceeds.

Indeed there is but too much ground to apprehend that even if this bill were permitted to become a law, alienating as it does the proceeds of the land sales, an actual deficit in the Treasury would occur, which would more than probably involve the necessity of a resort to direct taxation.

Let it be also remarked, that $5,500,000 of the public debt becomes redeemable in about two years and a half, which, at any sacrifice, must be met, while the Treasury is always liable to demands for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes. Such is the gloomy picture which our financial Department now presents, and which calls for the exercise of a rigid economy in the public expenditures, and the rendering available of all the means within the control of the Government. I most respectfully submit, whether this is a time to give away the proceeds of the land sales, when the public lands constitute a fund, which, of all others, may be made most useful in sustaining the public credit. Can the Government be generous and munificent to others when every dollar it can command is necessary to supply its own wants? And if Congress would not hesitate to suffer the provisions of the act of 4th September last to remain unrepealed in case the country was involved in war, is not the necessity for such a course now just as imperative as it would be then?

3. A third objection remains to be urged, which would be sufficient, in itself, to induce me to return the bill to the House with my objections. By uniting two subjects so incongruous as Tariff and Distribution, it inevitably makes the fate of the one dependent upon that of the other in future contests of party. Can any thing be more fatal to the merchant or manufacturer than such an alliance! What they most of all require is a system of moderate duties so arranged as to withdraw the Tariff question, far as possible, completely from the arena of political contention. Their chief want is permanency and stability. Such an increase of the Tariff, I believe to be necessary, in order to meet the economical expenditures of the Government.—Such an increase, made in the spirit of moderation and judicious discrimination, would, I have no doubt, be entirely satisfactory to the great majority of the American People. In the way of accomplishing a measure so salutary and so imperatively demanded by every public interest, the Legislative department will meet with a cordial co operation on the part of the Executive. This is all that the manufacturer can desire, and it would be a burden readily borne by the People. But I cannot too earnestly repeat, that in order to be beneficial it must be permanent, and in order to be permanent, it must command general acquiescence. But can such permanency be justly hoped for if the Tariff question be coupled with that of distribution, as to which a serious conflict of opinion exists among the States and the People, which, enlists in its support a bare majority, if indeed there be a majority of the two Houses of Congress? What permanency or stability can attach to a measure, which warring upon itself, gives away a fruitful source of revenue at the moment it proposes a large increase of taxes on the People? Is the manufacturer prepared to take himself and his interest upon such an issue?

I know that it is urged, but most erroneously in my opinion, that instability is just as apt to be produced by retaining the public lands as a source of revenue as from any other cause, and this is ascribed to a constant fluctuation, as it is said, in the amount of sales. If there were any thing in this objection it equally applies to every imposition of duties on imports. The amount of revenue annually derived from duties is constantly liable to change. The regulations of foreign Governments, the varying productiveness of other countries, periods of excitement in trade, and a great variety of other circumstances, are constantly arising to affect the state of commerce, foreign and domestic, and of consequence the revenue levied upon it. The sales of the public domain in ordinary times are regulated by fixed laws, which have their basis in a demand increasing only in the ratio of increase of population. In recurring to the statistics connected with this subject, it will be perceived, that for a period of ten years preceding 1834, the average amount of land sales did not exceed $2,000,000.

For the increase which took place in 1834-5 & 6, we are to look to that peculiar condition of the country which grew out of one of the most extraordinary excitements in business and speculation that have ever occurred in the history of commerce adventure, engendered by a vicious system of credits, under the evils of which the country is still laboring, and which it is fondly hoped will not soon recur.

Considering the vast amount of investments made by private individuals in the public lands, during those three years, and which equalled $43,000 000, equal to more than 20 years purchase, taking the average of sales of the ten preceding years, it may be safely asserted that the result of the public land sales can hold out nothing to alarm the Manufacturer with the idea of instability in the revenues, and consequently in the course of the Government.

Under what appears to me, therefore, the soundest considerations of public policy, and in view of the interests of every branch of domestic industry, I return you the bill with these my objections to its becoming a law.

I take occasion emphatically to repeat my anxious desire to co operate with Congress, in the passing of a law, which, while it assist in supplying the wants of the Treasury and re establish public credit, shall afford to the manufacturing interests of the country, all the incidental protection they require.

After all, the effect of what I do is substantially to call on Congress to re consider the subject. If on such re consideration, a majority of two thirds of both Houses should be in favor of this measure, it will become a law notwithstanding my objections. In a case of clear and manifest error on the part of the President, the presumption of the Constitution is that such majorities will be found. Should they be so found in this case, having conscientiously discharged my own duty, I shall cheerfully acquiesce in the result.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, August 9th, 1842.

Murder.—A citizen of this County, Mr. *James S. Russell*, was stabbed to death by Mark Kizer, on the 5th instant, at the house of Allen Bost in Cabarrus County. Kizer immediately fled, and has not yet been apprehended, that we have heard of. He was seen on Monday after the murder a few miles south of Charlotte, no doubt on his way to Georgia, where he has relations living. Kizer's conduct at the murder, we understand, had every mark of cool, deliberate design, and all good citizens should be ready and anxious to have him arrested. The relations of Russell have offered a reward of $250 for the apprehension of Kizer.—He is a blacksmith, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, has large whiskers, speaks quick, &c.—*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.*

The Murderer of Lougee.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says that Alexander, the murderer of Lougee, the broker, is, both in physical and physiognomical developments, a noble looking fellow—his whole bearing being any thing else than a murderer's. It is stated that his family came originally from Henry county, Va., and that they are now the first both in number and respectability in Kentucky. His mother was a *Bolling*. His father was formerly a member of Congress from Kentucky. He has engaged the ablest counsel in Philadelphia. The Times says:

"The keepers of the prison inform us that the case of Alexander is by far the most distressing they ever had. At times, when alone in his cell, he raves for hours like a madman—completely overwhelmed with grief and contrition for the frightful and horrid deed he has committed, and tortured with the most poignant remorse at the thought of the pain his awful crime has caused the wife and children of his victim, and must cause his own family. He said to one of the keepers on Saturday, that he had "a dear, good, religious mother," and asked for a minister. The Rev. Mr. Allen, of the Episcopal church—an amiable, good man, by the bye—was sent to him."

From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

THE MONUMENT.

The following communication calls the attention of our citizens to an object that should be near the heart of every North Carolinian. We have before urged the importance of this noble and patriotic work; and we again appeal to the public spirit and patriotism of the people of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus to set the ball in motion. We hope the meeting on Wednesday of Court will at once settle the matter, by determining that a suitable monument *shall* be erected to commemorate the noble deed of the gallant patriots of '75. Let all partisan or sectional feeling be buried, that we may join like a band of brothers in rendering honor to those who first dared to assert and defend our liberties:

TO THE CITIZENS OF MECKLENBURG AND CABARRUS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: For a long time it has been earnestly desired that some suitable memento of the patriotic conduct of the citizens of Old Mecklenburg should be offered for their gallant and independent course on the 20th May, 1775, in declaring themselves a free and independent people. It is a subject the recollection of which the State, and particularly that portion in which we live should feel proud to perpetuate. We think that some suitable monument should be erected to that object, which should stand to remotest ages and point to the traveller and to all, the birth spot of American Liberty. We therefore propose that on Wednesday of our Superior Court, all those who feel an interest in the matter will be present and unite in such course as shall most readily effect that object. We hope, too, that all sectional feeling may be suppressed, and that it will be looked upon as an expression of gratitude to the patriots of our common county, for their daring and independent conduct in proclaiming and maintaining for us that Liberty which we enjoy.

MANY CITIZENS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

At a meeting of the "Salisbury Guards" held at the Court-House on Tuesday evening, the 15th instant, on motion, Capt. OBADIAH WOODSON was called to the Chair, and *Sam'l. W. James* was requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draft a set of resolutions expressive of our feelings of sorrow on the occasion of the decease of Mr. HARRIS A. BROWN, our late fellow-soldier.

Messrs. John J. Bruner, John Williamson, and Lieut. Jacob Lefler, were then appointed to constitute said Committee, and, on motion, the Chairman was added to the number

The Committee in a short time reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of most unfeigned regret that we acknowledge the chastening hand of an All wise Creator, in his removing from among us our late brother in arms, HARRIS A. BROWN.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the family and friends of the deceased, in this their painful affliction.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning upon the left arm for thirty days [illegible] mitted to the bereaved family, and that they be published in the papers of this Town.

The meeting then adjourned.

OBADIAH WOODSON, Chairman.

SAM'L. W. JAMES, Secretary.

Salisbury, N. C., August 15, 1842.

DIED,

In the vicinity of this Town, on the 13th instant, Mr. *Harris Allen Brown*, in the [illegible] year of his age, leaving a wife and an infant child. Mr. Brown was for a number of years a regular and consistent member of the Lutheran Church and his faith in the promise of the Gospel sustained him when he was assured by his friends that he could not live.

His sudden and unexpected removal from time and the nature and severity of the disease by which he was, during the last two days of his illness, in a state of mental derangement, makes this dispensation of Providence the more trying, but his friends have great reason to suppress every murmur and rather to rejoice that in this case there has been furnished such unequivocal evidence of the sustaining and felicitating influence of the Gospel in his dying moments.

As a man, Mr. Brown was beloved by all who knew him, and it can be said of him that no man was his enemy. As an evidence of the high regard in which he was held, the "Salisbury Guards," of which he was an acceptable member, accompanied his remains to the place of interment, a distance of more than five miles.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

In this County, on the 10th inst., *Michael*, infant son of Michael and Sarah Corl, aged [illegible] years, 5 months and eleven days. —*Communicated.*

In this County, on the 16th instant, Mrs. [illegible] *Gheen*, relict of the late Thomas Gheen, aged [illegible] 75 years, leaving a number of children, relatives and friends to sorrow for her departure.—[*Comm.*

Valuable Land

F[illegible]

TH[illegible]

Tha[illegible]

with a[illegible] of cul[illegible] land a[illegible] Wm. [illegible] mile f[illegible] any u[illegible]

The[illegible] Crane[illegible]

Two[illegible]

adjoin[illegible] and others.—the whole of which is wood-land, and is equal to any land in this part of North Carolina.

Any persons desirous of purchasing can, by calling on either of the Subscribers living near Salisbury, see the land at any time. They also refer persons desirous of purchasing to Wm. Chambers, Esq., and Robt. Macnamara.

THOS CRAIGE.
SAM'L. CRAIGE.
JOHN CRAIGE.
ROBT. N. CRAIGE.

Rowan Co., N. C., August 12, 1842. 3t

JOHN W. ELLIS,

Attorney at Law,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

Office 2nd door of Mr. Cowan's Brick Row.

Blanks For Sale Here.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, August 19, 1842.

THE RESULT.

We have by the last Standard full returns for the Legislature from all the Eastern Counties except the Senatorial District of Cartaret and Jones, which, says the Standard, rumor gives to the Democrats, and the result is a Democratic majority of **12** in the Senate and **20** in the House—making **32** on joint ballot. If this is not an overwhelming defeat of Federal Whiggery, and the most glorious triumph of Democracy yet, we should like to know what would be a victory.

So far as the Governor's vote is ascertained, Morehead is 4,168 ahead—eight Counties to be heard from;—if he gets in these his vote of 1840, the majority will be increased to 4,739. In all probability from the falling off everywhere else, the increase will be less, making perhaps not 4,500.

And now, we say,—well done for the Old North State. She is again under the old Republican banner—thoroughly redeemed from every type of Federalism.

So much for the "first battle" under the standard of "Harry of the West."

The Tariff Bill.

The following are the yeas and nays on the final passage of the Tariff Bill in the Senate the 5th instant:

Yeas.—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Talmadge, White, and Woodbridge—25.

Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Preston, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—23.

The yeas all Whigs, and amongst the rest our magnificent Senator, Mr. *Mangum*, the very same who used to be a most zealous State Rights Republican, ready to oppose even to resistance the oppressive Tariff that the bold stand of South Carolina put down in '32, now, false to his principles, and fallen so low as to league in with the enemies of the South, and vote for the passage of this last infamous and vile "bill of abominations." He has betrayed the people of North Carolina by this vote—and *he will have his reward*.

It will be seen that our other Senator, Mr. *Graham* voted against the bill. From whatever motives he did this, whether he was influenced by a prescience of the late elections or by what else, he must have credit for it. In this at least he has truly represented the State, and his conduct, as an old Federalist, stands in striking contrast to the shameful tergiversation of Mr. Mangum, who has come to be little better than a mere puppet in the hands of Mr. Clay and his Faniites.

"North Carolina—a decided Whig State, and safe for *Henry Clay*, as shown by the late election!" —*Raleigh Register, August 12th.*

The showing of the late Election.—An overwhelming Democratic majority in the Legislature, being a *change* from a Whig majority of 38 in the last Legislature—and a Whig loss of some thousands of votes in the Governor's election.

This shows conclusively that the State is decidedly Whig and "safe for Henry Clay!" and what is better, it is every day getting more "safe" in the same way.

The Bribery Bill in Ohio.

In the House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature lately a resolution was offered, by a Whig of course, to the purport that the Governor be requested to use all diligence, &c., in obtaining that State's share of the Distribution money.—Mr. Byington, a Democrat, moved its indefinite postponement;—he denounced the law as a miserable, stupendous, damnable scheme to subsidize the States; he was unqualifiedly now, and forever opposed to receiving one dollar of the money.

The vote was taken after some discussion, and the motion to postpone indefinitely—equivalent to a rejection—carried, ayes 36, noes 32. So here [illegible] State Whig in 1840 by a majority of [illegible] xt door to Mr. Clay's home, in [illegible]g his bribe. His prospects are [illegible]htening" truly.

[illegible] probably be able by next week to [illegible] in full of the members elect to the [illegible]ing the Democratic gains in the [illegible]es.

[illegible]*ters the case.*"—A few weeks since the Louisiana election was known, [illegible] had a majority in the Legisla[illegible]mocrats had elected the Governor, the Whig papers of this State, as well as elsewhere, chimed the result as a great Whig victory; they said the Governor's election was a matter of no consequence, the Legislature was every thing as being the true evidence of popular opinion and feeling,—now in North Carolina, where the Democrats have the Legislature by a tremendous majority, and the Whigs the Governor, their tune is changed; they say in this case, the Governor's election is the test of party strength, and the Legislature nothing. This shows how "circumstances alters cases."

A rumor is afloat that Mr. Webster intends shortly to resign his place in the Cabinet, and that Mr. Choate will make way for his return to the Senate.

The Federal prints complain that there was not a full turn out of the Whigs of 1840 in the Governor's election. His Excellency may thank his stars there was not.

The Triumphs of Democracy.

So far as we have heard from the elections held in the first part of this month, the result shows that the mighty revolution in favor of Truth and Principle has been rolling onward everywhere as in North Carolina.

In *Alabama* nearly a clean sweep has been made of what Whiggery there was left in the State. The Democratic gain has been large, and from that part of the State heretofore the strong hold of Whigism. The Democratic majority in the Legislature will be much larger than last Session; by the returns so far a clear gain of 2 in the Senate, and 11 in the House. The Mobile Register of the 7th inst. says:

"The democrats, at this election, have carried an aggregate majority of representatives in the counties of Monroe, Lowndes, Butler, Montgomery, Greene, Perry, Bibb, and Tuscaloosa. This is the first time that any democrat has represented either of these counties in the legislature for four years—and in a majority of them no democrat has succeeded for near a dozen years. The aggregate majority for Harrison in 1840, was about three thousand! This the "onward progress of whig principles"—and the fruits of the "first battle" in Alabama, under the "banner of Henry Clay."

In *Illinois* the Democratic victory has been complete and triumphant. Both branches of the Legislature carried by decisive majorities, and the Governor elected by a majority of 7,000 or 8,000. A letter in the *Globe* says:

"*Clay clubs* had been formed all over the State previous to the election in order to help the Whigs. You see what *help* he has given them."

Something of the same sort of assistance that his name gave the party in North Carolina—one step forward and three back.

☞ The ridiculous efforts of the Raleigh Register and its subordinates to account for the late Federal Whig rout in this State are about on a par with some of their disreputable trickery exercised before the election to defeat Mr. Henry.

The Climax.

It is known that Mr. Henry some weeks ago to prevent Federal misrepresentation, wrote a letter stating the reasons of his failing to appear in the popular canvass. On the receipt of this letter the Editor of the Raleigh Register deliberately and distinctly stated through his paper, that it was a withdrawal from the contest, and that Mr. Henry had *declined* running, leaving Gov. Morehead alone in the field. This deception, known by the Register and all the leading Whigs to be such, was industriously circulated throughout the State by some of the unrestraining partisans of Gov. Morehead, and it lost Mr. Henry hundreds of votes, for many were deceived by it. Now here is what we wish to point out particularly. After this unfair conduct *before* the election, since it is ascertained that notwithstanding the practice of such trickery Gov. Morehead [illegible] re-elected by a greatly diminished majority, the Register has actually come out in a labored article, trying to account for the defeat, in which he says that the letter was intended to deceive the Whigs into a belief that Mr. Henry had declined, when the Register itself was the very first to misrepresent the letter, and the Democratic press of the State universally contradicted and exposed the deception. The Editor of the Register ought positively to be ashamed of himself.

The next Presidency and Vice Presidency.

In this week's paper, over the signature of "Free Trade," may be found an able article on the subject of the next Presidency and Vice Presidency. These are questions that now begin to attract much attention, and must soon force themselves on the consideration of the People. Our correspondent has presented views, which, we think, deserve consideration. The reader can judge for himself of that.

☞ The Register winds up a rigmarole of two columns in which he "swears hard" to convince himself and his "Whig friends abroad," (who will be great fools to believe any of his prophecies after the wide failures he has made in that line lately) that the election results in this State are highly favorable to the Whiggery. And after pronouncing North Carolina safe for Clay by 10,000 majority, he winds up with the emphatic assurance in capitals—"on this, our friends throughout the Union, may confidently rely."

Thus is amusing.

☞ As the Whiggery have contracted a wonderful fondness for *military heroes* of late years, they had better take up *General Apathy* and run him as their next candidate for the Presidency; he seems to be much the strongest *General* in their ranks at present, and would no doubt beat either Gen. Scott or Mr. Clay all hollow.

☞ The Federal papers talk about the "party drill" of the Democrats. We can speak for this section of the State, that the Democratic party is as far from being "drilled" as any militia regiment in the country.

☞ What does the Raleigh Register think of the "*increased Whig vote*" in Rowan, Davie, Davidson, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, *Stokes* and nearly every other county where His Excellency, Gov. Morehead, "*performed*?" The less said about the "increased Whig vote" the better. "A plague on such backing" of his friends as the Governor did in *Stokes* for instance—don't you say so, Mr. Register?

Good.—Some cotemporary says:—Gen. Harrison wished "the true principles of the Government carried out;"—the Whigs have done more—they have *thrown them out* of their policy altogether.

The 4th Veto.

The Whigs have succeeded admirably in getting another Veto, and they abuse Mr. Tyler just as savagely as if they had not fully expected it. The Message which we publish to day is, we think, more ably written than either of its predecessors. Mr. Botts & Co. will probably begin to come to their senses a little bye and bye, and it is more than possible that the late election results may, as the Charleston Mercury says, "warn them of the vanity of a continued struggle of the States of Kentucky, Massachusetts, Vermont, and *Rhode Island* "to head" the rest of the Union."

Blooded Stock.—The Asheville "Messenger" mentions the arrival in that place of some fine blooded stock, cattle and hogs, brought from Kentucky specially for Col. *J. H. Wheeler* of Lincoln County. The editor thinks there is no mistake about their being of pure blood. Certainly no country, having cattle at all, needs improving in that respect more than this region of North Carolina, and we join the Messenger in hoping that—"the enterprising purchaser may succeed in his very laudable endeavors to improve the stock old Lincoln and the adjoining counties."

THE TARIFF AND OUR SENATORS.

The great Tariff, which proposes to levy a tax of *Twenty-seven Millions* on the country, passed the Senate under a "whig" majority, without allowing a single amendment by a vote of 25 to 23. Mr. Berrien, of Georgia not voting, and Mr. Henderson, of Mississippi, asenting himself to avoid a vote—*Mangum* voting for, and *Graham against* the Bill. Why this division? Every one at home knows that *Mangum* is in principle (if he have any principle) opposed to a Tariff and *Graham* for it. Did Mr. Graham fear the Legislature? It is well understood that, like *Deberry*, whilst he voted against the Bill, he was prepared to have voted for it, had it been necessary. *Mangum* openly declared, while it was under consideration, that it was a most abominable Bill; and yet he voted for it! What shameful equivocation! Yet in this way are the people of the State to be deceived and cheated! This is but a fair sample of "whig" tactics; they do nothing in an open and independent way, but in every thing endeavor to deceive and betray the people by professing one thing and practising another.—*N. C. Standard.*

SHIP NEWS. EXTRAORDINARY.

For the head waters of Salt River.

(Via Salem and Raleigh.)

The splendid "Prize Ship."



WHIGGERY, Passengers only,

Capt. N. J. BOYDEN, having lately undergone a thorough overhauling, will positively have despatch as above, from the port of Rockford, Surry County, on Thursday the 1st of September.

For passage, with superior accommodations, (an abundance of "roast beef" and hard cider indeed) apply on board, or to

PURVEAR & [illegible].

A TABLE

Showing the vote for Governor as contrasted with the vote between Saunders and Morehead in 1840.

COUNTIES	Henry.	Morehead	Saunders.	Morehead
Anson,	372	998	42	1100
Ashe,	527	373	741	501
Beaufort,	593	720	365	846
Bertie,	474	440	68	483
Braden,	438	304	451	329
Brunswick,	309	253	217	352
Buncombe,	410	930	517	1335
Burke,	389	1514	397	1555
Cabarrus,	302	610	295	810
Caldwell,				
Camden,	000	000	91	526
Carteret,	000	000	287	442
Caswell,	1190	241	1437	270
Chatham,	707	993	603	1075
Cherokee,	—	—	130	292
Chowan,	221	243	293	292
Cleaveland,				
Columbus,	251	129	188	242
Craven,	656	549	443	671
Cumberland,	886	558	952	621
Currituck,	443	73	325	90
Davidson,	484	1220	470	1409
Davie,	317	450	000	000
Duplin,	801	182	756	231
Edgecombe,	1185	74	1198	111
Franklin,	616	353	636	383
Gates,	000	000	392	381
Granville,	851	501	769	873
Greene,	000	000	288	308
Guilford,	418	1615	469	2211
Halifax,	419	597	446	622
Haywood,	216	165	242	438
Henderson,	137	495		
Hertford,	231	292	231	301
Hyde,	000	000	179	485
Iredell,	252	1479	331	1668
Johnston,	580	357	617	569
Jones,	129	213	121	212
Lenoir,	377	216	386	264
Lincoln,	1579	679	2056	933
Macon,	100	421	333	423
Martin,	577	226	574	241
Mecklenburg,	1182	704	1201	984
Montgomery,	101	510	139	1102
Moore,	504	522	517	560
Nash,	000	000	782	73
New Hanover,	885	201	889	220
Northampton,	430	432	519	543
Onslow,	581	187	683	150
Orange,	1472	1576	1549	1662
Pasquotank,	144	631	222	660
Perquimons,	000	000	121	491
Person,	545	309	553	274
Pitt,	379	572	519	625
Randolph,	309	1151	346	1287
Richmond,	92	655	79	672
Robeson,	557	581	568	601
Rockingham,	954	383	1000	533
Rowan,	656	913	627	954
Rutherford,	173	1366	546	1652
Sampson,	603	384	723	472
Stanly,	61	595		
Stokes,	1180	1129	1190	1163
Surry,	950	984	984	1136
Tyrrell,	106	288	44	422
Wake,	1185	953	1157	103[illegible]
Warren,	730	113	750	88
Washington,	58	384	95	379
Wayne,	680	216	777	262
Wilkes,	209	1333	128	1424
Yancey,	000	000	417	592
	32366	36434	36428	44508

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

MR. EDITOR: This subject has been forced upon public attention in every section of the country, by the leaders of the party of monopoly and arbitrary power. The system of Congressional caucus organized at the Extra Session by Mr. Clay has, in obedience to his arrangements, not only directed the course of legislation, but attempted to forestall public opinion in regard to the next Presidential election. Whatever may be the opinion of the public interest, no man can oppose its control of this secret power ventured on the great decrees. It has spurned and rejected which the friends, compromise of the Tariff and his highest claims of Mr. Clay have so long [illegible] is not Mr. Clay, the to public approbation, [illegible] is not Mr. Clay, the pacificator of the [illegible] agitating controversy that has ever convulsed this nation, whom the people are required to support—but Mr. Clay the author of the enactments of 1820 and 1828 which drove the South to the verge of revolution—the apologist and advocator of the excesses and corrupt influences of the Bank of the United States. The most odious and oppressive of all the measures of his long public life, are now resuscitated for the purpose of carrying him to the goal of his ambition.

The party who support Mr. Clay on these grounds constitute but a small portion of the people of the United States. But they are banded together under the deep incitements which the promise of plundering the productive industry of the nation at their pleasure, have produced. The prospect of the rich spoils which the staple producing States may be made to furnish, has concentrated their energies. Combinations are organized which are intended to defeat the independent movements of the majority of the people, as a small number of disciplined and obedient veterans may by their unity of action overcome a much more numerous body of patriotic militia, suddenly called out from the bosoms of their families. Every act of cajolery will be lavished upon the bulk of the people to blind them in view of their permanent interests and their clearest rights.

Such being the measures of the monopolists can any friend of equal government, rest the rights, and unshackled intercourse, the welfare of himself and his posterity become a matter of importance of the coming contest on which every man who is not willing to become a hewer of wood and drawer of water such as hope to aggrandize themselves by exclusive privileges, to ponder upon the coming crisis, and indifference is for every individual to settle for himself.

The first question, who among the conspicuous men in his own or the nation is best adapted from his principles of administration which are established alike to individual protection and the public welfare. A naked personal preference is not sufficient. The individual must be distinguished for qualities and endowments which inspire and embody public confidence. Unless a candidate is selected who enjoys these attributes in a more eminent degree than any other individual, our efforts will be paralysed by being directed to a multiplicity of objects.

The bare enumeration of qualifications suggests the name of Mr. Calhoun to every reflecting mind. Of his character and talent it is not necessary to speak—they are too well known and universally appreciated throughout the nation, to require elucidation. The highest powers of generalization are combined in his mind, with the greatest talent for practical detail. Above all, he possesses that ADMINISTRATIVE TALENT most essential to the direction of great and complicated affairs. Such a mind is required to reduce the existing chaos to order and system. He is also a man of unflinching moral courage. The country needs the services of an individual at the head of the Government, who will not merely avoid participation in schemes of plunder:—it wants a man who possesses the spirit and talent of the Reformer. Thirty years experience in the highest public functions have given to Mr. Calhoun a perfect and familiar knowledge with every branch of the Government. Reform and retrenchment are, as we have witnessed, only empty phrases for the ornament of stump speeches, unless directed by clearsighted and unwavering supervision.

With no unkind feelings towards Mr. Van Buren, and the highest respect for the firmness he evinced during the warfare waged upon the public prosperity by chartered monopolists, for the purpose of overturning his administration, I am unable to regard him as entitled to support for the next Presidency. He has served out the constitutional periods both as President and Vice President. He has received the support of the Democratic party for two terms of four years each for the Presidency and with this support both he and his friends ought to be satisfied. By standing as candidate for a third term of four years, Mr. Van Buren can gain no reputation, while the country may suffer an incalculable loss. We must not conceal from ourselves that Mr. Van Buren would be exposed to vast disadvantages from being a dedicated candidate at the last election. Thousands who were seduced from acting according to their permanent conviction and interest, would now cheerfully atone for this lapse by supporting Mr. Calhoun, but will not from pride of consistency sustain a candidate they then denounced to their associates. Every body unwillingly confesses that they have been grossly cheated, even after the fact has become as flagrant as the instance of the last election.

It may be said that those who maintain equal rights and privileges in this country, are strong enough to carry any candidate into the Presidency. Was not such the opinion in 1840? The Democratic party had carried all the State elections in 1839 by triumphant majorities. They were strong upon all issues of principle, so much so that the monopolists dared not meet them in discussion on those grounds. But Mr. Van Buren was then unfortunately weak in personal popularity, and on this personal qu[illegible] worsted. Shall we now, [illegible] have exhibited their real [illegible] carefully concealed during the Extra Ses[illegible] out of sight all them of Congress, upon w[illegible] and the present not fail to triumph, merely [illegible] the Democracy over the personal qualification the sake Buren upon which he was defeated at [illegible] of Mr election?

The strongest of Mr. Van Buren's supporters will not deny but Mr. Calhoun far surpasses him in one or two of the highest qualifications required in the Head of the Government. Mr. Van Buren's best friends are compelled to admit his want of success in supervising the operations of those great branches of the public service which occasion the principal drain upon the Treasury—the Army and Navy. His talents do not lay in that line and that happens to be precisely where the highest order of administrative talent is essential at this time to the public interests.

There being but these two individuals who uphold the principle of equal laws and impartial protection prominently before the people as candidates for the next Presidency, it would seem that no reflecting man can hesitate for a moment in awarding a decided preference to Mr. Calhoun.

The question of the Vice Presidency since the amendment of the Constitution in 1802, has been regarded as quite subordinate. Recent events have shewn that this post should be filled agreeably to the original design of the framers of the Constitution, by a person of talents and character equal to the discharge of the duties of the Presidency. In selecting a Vice President for the coming election, a man should be pitched on, whose views on cardinal questions are not only correct, but who possesses sufficient ability to carry them out, should he be required to discharge the duties of chief magistrate.

With Mr. Calhoun as candidate for President, it seems prudent and expedient on many grounds to seek [illegible]es to the North for a Vice President. Among the most conspicuous men of that region appears to be so well adapted to the occasion as Mr. Woodbury. He belongs to a State, and has long been its most prominent character, which is distinguished among all the Northern States for unwavering adherence to correct principles. New Hampshire is alone among the Northern States in its constant repudiation of the [illegible] and disorganizing doctrines which have extensively prevailed in that section. Mr. Woodbury too has shewn himself to possess ADMINISTRATIVE TALENT of a very high order. In the management of the Navy Department, all parties have admitted that he placed that branch of the service upon a footing of efficiency and economy which strongly contrasts with the posture into which the Navy has since fallen. During the debates in the Navy appropriations of the present session, political opponents as well as friends seemed to vie with each other, in testifying to the admirable spirit with which Mr. Woodbury conducted the Navy while at the head of that Department. From the Navy he was transferred to the Treasury. When we [illegible] ments which he surmounted with so much credit to himself and confidence in the Government, no impartial mind can doubt his great practical ability and uncommon prudence. The principal brunt of the warfare waged by the Bank of the United States upon the credit of the Public Treasury, was met and sustained by Mr. Woodbury in a manner which manifested at once his mental resources and his moral courage. In the midst of the unparalleled perplexities with which he was enveloped by the simultaneous refusal of the corporations holding all the public resources within their control, to pay their obligations, he succeeded in strictly upholding the constitutional standard and promptly paying all public engagements. No claimant had the mortification, while Mr. Woodbury was at the head of the Treasury, of finding the public obligations in a state of discredit. Though all his acts were scrutinized both in and out of Congress with a degree of severity far beyond any thing which has ever before or since occurred in the History of our Government, not a false step has ever been detected. When he left the Department at the close of the last Presidential term, the Public Faith was not only untarnished—but it stood exalted on the very pinnacle of credit. What alas! is its present situation!

Since Mr. Woodbury left the Treasury, his services in the Senate have enhanced his standing before the country. His able arguments against the policy of the monopolists contained in his speeches against the Bank Bills of the Extra Session, and his uniform and powerful opposition to the monstrous Tariff of the present Session, have given him higher claims than ever, to the support of every friend of equal laws, and honest taxation for the support of public service.

No two individuals have been more thoroughly tried both in prosperity and adversity than Calhoun and Woodbury, and neither of them has ever been found wanting. More true and fair exponents of our views cannot be found—and none so generally acceptable to the people, are worthy of their entire confidence. With *Calhoun* for President and *Woodbury* as Vice President, our principles cannot fail to triumph. FREE TRADE.

Ecclesiastical Notice.

THE Presbytery of Concord will meet at Asheville, Buncombe County, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

STEPHEN FRONTIS,
Stated Clerk.

August 3d, 1842.

The Charlotte, Rutherfordton, and Asheville papers will please give the above a few insertions.

Wanted,

THREE or four families to work at the Salisbury Factory—none but those who can come well recommended for industry, and sobriety, need apply.

J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't.

Salisbury, June 3, 1842. tf

—RKETS.

same high tariff T SALISBURY, AUGUST 19, 1842.

cie were $8	5 a 6¼		
were $81 328,	2½ a 3	La.	3½ a 5
about $3,000,0 (peach)	30 a 35	Molas.	5 a 6
From 1833 (apple)	25 a	Nails,	37½ a 40
exports of ser.	10 a 12½	Oats,	6 a 7
imp Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	15 a 18
Bagging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	a 4½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)	6 a 2¼
Cotton, (clean)	7 a	Do (loaf,)	14 a 1
Corn,	a 30	Salt, (bu.)	1 00 a $1 00
Coffee,	10 a 12	Do (sack)	3 00 a $3 25
Flour,	$4 00 a 4 50	Steel, (blister)	10 a
Feathers,	25 a 30	Do (cast	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tallow,	8
Do Oil,	90 a $1	Whiskey,	25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C., AUGUST 9, 1842.

Beef, (scarce)	3	Flour,	5 00 a $5½
Bacon,	5 a 8	Feathers,	37 a 00
Butter,	12½ a 15	Lard, (scarce)	7 a 8
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	35 a 40
Bagging,	20 a 25	Oats,	37 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)	4 a $5
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	7 a 8	Salt, (sack)	2 75
Corn, (scarce)	50 a 62½	Do (bushel)	87½ a $1

AT CAMDEN, S. C., AUGUST 10, 1842

Beef,	4 a 6	Cotton,	4 a 8¼
Bacon,	6 a 9	Corn,	50
Butter,	15 a 18	Flour,	7 00
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Feathers,	37 a 40
Bagging,	26	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	12½	Molasses,	33 a 40
Coffee,	11 a 15	Oats,	45 a 50

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the set speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $2 per annum, *in advance*. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy. Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841

SALISBURY FACTORY.

THIS establishment is now in complete operation. The Company are manufacturing

***Cotton Yarn, Sheeting, Shirting and Osnaburg**, of a superior quality,*

which they offer to the public at the lowest market prices. Merchants and others who will examine qualities, and compare prices, will find it to their interest to purchase. J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't.

—Salisbury, June 3, 1842. tf

State of North Carolina,
DAVIDSON COUNTY.

In — EQUITY.

Daniel ... vs ...

Thomas Stuart, William Stuart, S... Stuart, Daniel Stuart, Peggy Stuart, and Levina Stuart, Daniel

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Daniel Stuart, Peggy Stuart, and Levina Stuart that fendants in this case live beyond the limits of this State. It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Carolinian for said Defendants to appear and answer at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Davidson at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them.

Witness, W. Womack, Clerk and Master of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1842.

W. WOMACK, C. M. E.

May 27, 1842.—6w—Printer's fee $5 50.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA
SATURDAY COURIER.
WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it superogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be FIRST in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully ... the best list to any similar Journal in the world. ... Courier is independent in its character, fearless ... the best ... straight forward course, and supporting ... politics and ... of the public. It is strictly neutral in morals, and ... It will maintain a high tone of ... should not find ... article will appear in its pages which ... than double the ... at every fireside. It has more ... any other paper ... of constant readers, to that of the best families of our ... in the country, embracing ...

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to ... phia Saturday Courier, as by its ... the Philadelphia *American Tales*, by such ... series of original ... Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud ... Mrs. ... of Maryland," Professor Ingrahame, T. S. ... The Lady Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many other ... Esq., justly earned the title of the *American Family* ... has paper.

Foreign Literature and News.

Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Lands, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our *Prices Current* of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES,

and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as

Mrs. C. Lee Hentz,	Mrs. S. C. Hall,
Charles Dickens, (Boz.)	Professor Dunglison,
Professor Ingrahame,	M. M'Michael,
T. S. Arthur,	Miss Ellen S. Rand,
J. Sheridan Knowles,	George P. Morris,
Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud,	Mrs. Gore,
Douglass Jerrold,	Joseph R. Chandler,
Miss Sedgwick,	Miss Leslie,
Wm. E. Burton,	Professor J. Frost,
Lieut. G. W. Patten,	Lydia H. Sigourney,
Thos. Campbell,	Hon. Robert T. Conrad,
Miss Mitford,	Robert Morris,
Professor Wines,	Mrs. C. H. W. Esling,
E. L. Bulwer,	A. Green, Jr.,
Joseph C. Neal,	John Neal,
Thos. G. Spear,	Countess of Blessington,
Capt. Marryatt, R. N.	Lucy Seymour.
R. Penn Smith,	

TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are $2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will officiate to procure ten new subscribers, and send us $15, *par money and postage free*, we will receipt for one for each. Seven copies for $10, three copies for $5, or one copy three years for $5.

CLUBBING.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $5.

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $10.

Address, M'MAKIN & HOLDEN, Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will add to their many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Richmond, a new Weekly Paper, to be entitled

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRAT,

IT will be printed on good paper, weekly, until after the next election, at the uncommonly low price of Twenty Five cents to a single subscriber, *nine* copies for Two Dollars, TWENTY-THREE copies for Five Dollars, FIFTY copies for Ten Dollars, payable invariably in advance.

It will wage an uncompromising war with all the ruinous schemes now advocated and supported by the Federal party; and nothing shall be left undone, which the most zealous exertions can accomplish, to effect the entire overthrow of the Federal faction at the ensuing election. The articles will be brief, pithy and pungent, but yet courteous and respectful; Federalism in all its cameleon forms and Protean shapes, will be handled without gloves.

We respectfully ask that a generous patronage may be bestowed upon our efforts to promote the success of the cause in which we are engaged. Orders addressed to THEOPHILUS FISK, will receive prompt attention.

March 18, 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined on removing to the South, wishes to dispose of his valuable Plantation, lying within three miles of Salisbury, on the Stage road leading to Mr. Locke's bridge and to Lexington, Salem and Raleigh, &c.; it is the same formerly owned by William H. Slaughter, Esq. and it is presumed generally well known. The tract contains

260 ACRES,

some of which is cleared and under cultivation, and about ten of it first rate meadow land, it is watered by Crane Creek and two branches which run through the land, an excellent orchard, consisting of a great variety of very choice

Apple, Peach and Cherry Trees.

There are two dwelling Houses on the tract, the one on the road is well calculated for a house of entertainment, it being a large two story building, very convenient, having all necessary out houses conveniently arranged, and supplied with an excellent spring of water. The other dwelling house is near the meadow ground and a first rate spring, from which it is supplied with water, and a large barn which makes it convenient for packing away hay. The above property is pleasantly situated, and remarkably health.

The subscriber being anxious to sell will give a bargain, those wishing for further information can be gratified by calling on the premises, on the subscriber.

JOHN T. BOWLES.

Walnut Ridge, Rowan Co., N. C., April 29, 1842. tf

THE CHICORA,
OR
MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER, to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *The Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the readers to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* in the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, they have no fears for the result.

THE *Literary Department* of the CHICORA will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The *Scientific* and *Mechanical Department* will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together, with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and planter.

In this Department of *General Intelligence*, the subscribers believe the CHICORA will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our sea-board and the West, with a weekly correspondence will be established in Washington, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained not only the earliest information in regard to all ... Prices current and domestic matters of importance, monetary affairs of most of Southern products and also the opinions of ... in the different States, but of the mercantile prospects, and ... in regard to Commercial and political character. ... matters of an economical, civil, ... since

A little folly now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,

do they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, similarly ... the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The CHICORA will be printed on an imperial sheet of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be $5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.

R. S. DODGE,
N. B. CARROLL.

July 1, 1842.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,
A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited
BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

Ecclesiastical Notice.

THE Presbytery of Concord will meet at Asheville, Buncombe County, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

STEPHEN FRONTIS,
Stated Clerk.

August 3rd, 1842.

The Charlotte, Rutherfordton and Asheville papers will please give the above a few insertions.

FOR SALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on cheap terms, a fine new Close Carriage and 2 pair of excellent serviceable match Horses.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

April 22, 1842. tf

An Overcoat Lost.

LOST sometime in the latter part of the winter or first part of the spring, a very fine drab Overcoat, with a spot of Printer's ink on the right skirt. Any person returning said coat to this Office will be liberally rewarded.

July 29, 1842. tf.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling and other building materials on hand for Sale at the Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yadkin River,—formerly Pearson's Mills.

—ALSO—

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds.

Any quantity of sawed Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and require no jointing, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw.—Price $3 per 1,000 at the Mill. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.

December 31, 1841. TF.

GARDEN SEEDS.



A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Drug-Store, by C. B. WHEELER.

February 18, 1842. r

NOTICE.



THE Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their custom.

His Stables will be abundantly furnished with every thing necessary in the line of Provender;—his Bar well supplied with a variety of liquors.

His charges will be moderate. All riotous and disorderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and try me. E. R. BIRCKHEAD.

March 11, 1842. r

☞—MILL IRONS.—☜

THERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country,

—SUCH AS—

Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeons all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.

December 31, 1841. TF.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly*. As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once* for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided ONE THOUSAND Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BROWN, Raleigh, NorthCaolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

Wanted,

THREE or four families to work at the Salisbury Factory—none but those who can come well recommended for industry, and sobriety, need apply.

J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't.

Salisbury, June 3, 1842. tf

IMPORTANT WORK!
NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,

A DICTIONARY OF
Arts, Manufactures and Mines,
CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES.

By ANDREW URE, *M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Multi, &c. &c. &c.*

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2ndly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3rdly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievments of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extremely favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway, New York.

** To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, N. York.

March 11, 1842.

DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES & MINES.

THE patrons of this work are respectfully informed, that the undersigned have purchased the entire stock and right of Mr. SUNDERLAND, in this work, and will continue its publication every fortnight till completed.—Editors will please notice the change in the advertisements. The terms will be adhered to in all respects as advertised. Please address the subscribers, post-paid, D. APPLETON & CO.

200, *Broadway, N. Y.*

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
SPECTATOR.

THE Subscribers propose to publish, at the seat of Government, a Weekly Newspaper, to be called "THE SPECTATOR." They believe that such a publication will not be superfluous. Its plan will be different from that of the papers already established in Washington. It will not give the debates at length, but present a comprehensive and satisfactory summary of the proceedings in both Houses of Congress, with such comment or remarks as will contribute to their elucidation. Striking or interesting speeches will also be inserted, from time to time, or such extracts therefrom as may be most worthy of attention.

The editorial department will discuss the questions of the day with spirit and with fairness, and in a manner which, it is hoped, will prove acceptable to the popular taste. A familiarity with domestic politics, acquired by a residence at the capitol, and the sojourn of one of them abroad, of similar duration, at an interesting period of European history, have given them some slight advantages for the task proposed. Communications from intelligent sources will also be furnished, and it shall be their effort to present to their readers that attractive variety, without which the most important topics are apt to pall upon the public mind. Events are constantly occurring at home & abroad, beyond the sphere of mere personal and party politics, attention to which cannot fail to elucidate political questions, and promote national interests. Judicious selections from foreign journals, which are so accessible in Washington, continental as well as English, (popular attention in this country being directed too exclusively to the latter,) cannot but interest the enquiring reader, whose liberal curiosity and expansive sympathies extend beyond the confines, however ample, of his own country. Nor will literature and general criticism be neglected, though kept subordinate to the paramount ends of a political journal. In a word, it is the design of the subscribers to furnish a spirited paper, for which, they are persuaded, peculiar facilities are found at the seat of Government.

Without appealing to their past position and exertions, they will content themselves here with declaring that their opinions are thoroughly and unchangeably Democratic, yet, they would fain hope, not illiberal or uncharitable. They will discuss questions and judge men with freedom, yet with that moderation which gives additional strength to firmness, and that candor which is the best proof and pledge of sincerity.

They are fully sensible of the doubts and difficulties which must ever attend a novel undertaking of this nature. But one man may succeed, where another has failed; and when one effort has proved abortive, a second may triumph over every obstacle. It has been said, by a wise and a great man, that no human enterprise would be attempted if every objection must first be removed. The subscribers have resolved to try, at least; and all they ask of their friends is a kind support of their first and feeble steps. They venture also, to express a hope that Editors, personally or politically friendly, will give this brief prospectus an insertion; a favor which they will be happy to acknowledge in a suitable manner.

J. L. MARTIN,
J. HEART.

TERMS.

The Spectator will be published weekly, at Three Dollars per annum, and proportionably for shorter periods, payable invariably in advance; or Five Dollars for two subscriptions, or for two years. It is proposed to issue the first number early in June.

Postmasters are authorized to remit subscriptions. Letters and communications to the Editors must be post paid or free. Address MARTIN & HEART, Washington, D. C.

June 3, 1842.